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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓
FROM : L. B. Nichols
SUBJECT:

DATE: April 9, 1952

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Clegg ✓
Glavin ✓
Nichols ✓
Rosen ✓
Tracy ✓
Harbo ✓
Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Nease ✓
Gandy ✓

[redacted] confidentially advised me that [redacted] had informed him in confidence that according to [redacted] Paul H. Nitze, Director of Policy Planning Staff, was believed to be a Communist. He suggested that the Loyalty Section check the files on this individual, and in the event we have no information, suggested that [redacted] be contacted without mentioning the names of the sources. In the event she says she has no information I will go back to [redacted]

2. memo dated 4/25/52

cc: Mr. Belmont

BN:CMC

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EX-25

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61 JUL 2 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: April 25, 1952

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: PAUL HENRY NITZE
 Policy Planning Staff
 Department of State
 Washington, D. C.
 LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Tolson _____ b6
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 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Rm. _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

To request that the Liaison Unit interview [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] of the Department of State concerning any information
 she may have bearing on the loyalty of captioned individual.

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BACKGROUND:

As you will recall Mr. Nichols was advised confidentially
 by [REDACTED] that captioned individual, according to [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] was believed to be a Communist.

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Captioned individual was born January 16, 1907, at Amherst, Massachusetts. William Albert Nitze, his father, was a prominent philologist and taught at well-known universities. He is married to Phyllis Pratt. John T. Pratt, her father, is a leading New York financier and Ruth Pratt, her mother, was a member of Congress from 1929 to 1933. Captioned individual was a Vice-President of Dillon, Reed & Company at the same time James Forrestal was President. Elizabeth, a sister, is married to Walter Paepcke, Chairman of the Board of the Container Corporation of America. The employee has held several responsible positions with the Federal Government including Vice-Chairman of the secret project known as "Strategic Bombing Survey" and Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary and Coordinator of the European Recovery Program.

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NITZ

In 1941, the Bureau conducted an investigation concerning Paul Henry Nitze under the character "Special Inquiry - Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense" and in 1949 an investigation was conducted concerning him under the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. Some vague allegations were developed indicating he was pro-German about 1940 but nothing of a serious derogatory nature was disclosed by these investigations. It is noted that Forrestal related he was a very close friend of Nitze and believed him to be "100% American." (62-60411-9; 116-152213)

In the early 1940's the Bureau conducted investigations under the character "Custodial Detention - C" concerning William Albert Nitze and Nina Nitze, nee Hilken, parents of captioned individual. Allegations were developed that they were pro-German but nothing was developed to indicate they were members of any subversive groups or engaged in any subversive activities.

Bureau files contain information indicating Henry Gerhard Hilken, father of Nina Hilken, was connected with the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, Baltimore, Maryland, and was German Consul at Baltimore during World War I. Paul Hilken, brother of Nina Hilken, was the alleged pay-off man of the saboteur gang in the Black Tom and Kingsland explosions during World War I. It is noted that Forrestal was aware of this information but stated he believed captioned individual to be entirely loyal. Nina Hilken Nitze, when interviewed by Bureau agents, advised that Henry Gerhard Hilken, her father, disowned Paul Hilken and even went so far as to cut him out of his will.

The June 8, 1948, issue of the "New York Sun" contained an article by George E. Sokolsky in which captioned individual was described as one of the most competent young men in our Government. The article pointed out that captioned individual had been unjustly criticized because of the pro-German allegations concerning his relatives. (100-290970-83)

The January 15, 1950, issue of the "Washington Star" carried an article entitled "America's New Policy Planner" which is a very favorable article concerning Paul Henry Nitze. It is noted that this article contains the information concerning the pro-German allegations of his relatives including the allegations concerning the Black Tom and Kingsland explosions. (62-60411-A)

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Liaison Unit interview [redacted] of the Department of State concerning any information she may have bearing on the loyalty of captioned individual.

ADDENDUM: (lw) 5-8-52 [redacted] was contacted by Mr. Roach on May 5, 1952, and inquiry was made of her what information she possessed concerning the fact that Paul Henry Nitze may be a Communist or have Communistic leanings. [redacted] stated that she did not have any information that Nitze was a Communist but felt that he was "just a plain damn fool." [redacted] reviewed her files on the matter but could find no information in the files to reflect that Nitze was a Communist or may have Communistic leanings. The derogatory information in her files concerning Nitze was that of his alleged pro-German leanings, which information was already in the possession of the Bureau. RRR

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFICATION PER OGA LETTER
DATED 05-15-2007

MR. A. H. BELMONT

March 8, 1957

W. C. Sullivan

ALLEGATIONS OF GENERAL ARTHUR S. TRUDEAU
RE INFILTRATION OF FABIAN SOCIALISTS INTO HIGH
POLICY-MAKING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS:

Reference is made to allegations of General Arthur S. Trudeau, former Assistant Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, and former G-2 (Army Intelligence) chief, concerning possible infiltration of Fabian socialists and communists into high policy-making areas of Government service. This matter has required very detailed and extensive file review on names submitted by General Trudeau. As there was no urgency, this has been done from time to time by the Central Research Section, other work permitting. Background on Fabian socialism and General Trudeau's feud with Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) set forth.

The Results

1. Over 5,500 references were reviewed in Bureau files on 122 names listed on charts and memoranda left with the Bureau by General Trudeau.
2. Three names were not identified in Bureau files, making a total of 119 names which were identified.
3. Identifiable derogatory information was found on 105 of the 119 individuals identified and is set forth in enclosure under separate captions.
4. Of the 105 individuals on whom identifiable derogatory information was found, 94 have been investigated by the Bureau under classifications of Atomic Energy Act, Voice of America, Loyalty of Government Employees, Security of Government Employees, CIA-Applicant, Special Inquiry-White House, Security Matter-C, Internal Security-R, and others. Results of investigations have been disseminated.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

JMS:mjh

(3)

1 - Section tickler

1 - Mr. Belmont

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Allegations of General Arthur S. Trudeau Re Infiltration of
Fabian Socialists into High Policy-making Areas of the
United States Government
Internal Security - C

5. Proper dissemination has been made of identifiable derogatory information on the remaining individuals not investigated.
6. Cases are pending on three subjects not now in Government employment. Cases on other individuals have been closed.
7. No attempt was made to verify present number of individuals still in Government because of the Director's instructions to remain out of G-2 and CIA feud. It was correctly assumed that inquiry would have aroused curiosity and questions in high policy-making Government circles.

Conclusions

1. FBI files do not contain any specific, concrete, and conclusive proof that the subjects are Fabian socialists as charged by General Trudeau.
2. FBI files do not contain any similar conclusive proof that these subjects have been and, in some instances, are influencing Government policy along Fabian socialist lines as charged by General Trudeau.
3. FBI files do show, however, that a considerable amount of "smoke" surrounds these subjects in that many have been charged by associates and acquaintances with the following:
 - a. Describing Chinese communists as being harmless "agrarian reformers" when they should have known that they were actually communists
 - b. Suppressing information unfavorable to communists and communism
 - c. Issuing slanted reports favoring communism
 - d. Minimizing the threat of Soviet Russia to peace and democracy
 - e. Manifesting thinking which coincides with socialist thinking in different instances

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Allegations of General Arthur S. Trudeau Re Infiltration of
Fabian Socialists into High Policy-making Areas of the
United States Government
Internal Security - C

f. Lacking, from a loyalty standpoint, in qualifications desired
in strategic or sensitive Government positions

4. Others have been named by Louis Budenz, former official of
the Communist Party, USA, as being communist or under
communist discipline.

To sum up: While the evidence is not present to prove the validity
of General Trudeau's charges, it must be admitted that the persons singled
out by General Trudeau do not, in the main, have altogether clean, sound,
and unquestionable security backgrounds. However, the FBI has investigated
94 of the 105 subjects on whom there is derogatory information. Proper
dissemination of available derogatory information has also been made on
those persons not investigated. Therefore, there appears to be no more
to do at this time.

It is interesting to note that this study does show the FBI was already
aware of these subjects and had information on them long before General Trudeau
submitted their names.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That no dissemination be made of allegations by General Trudeau
in accordance with Director's indication that Bureau should not in any way
become involved in the dispute between G-2 and CIA.

(2) That no dissemination be made of information set forth in
enclosure under individual captions inasmuch as information of a derogatory nature
in Bureau files has received proper dissemination.

(3) That no new cases be opened on individuals named by General
Trudeau since charges do not constitute sufficient basis for opening new
investigations.

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Allegations of General Arthur S. Trudeau Re Infiltration of
Fabian Socialists into High Policy-making Areas of the
United States Government
Internal Security - C

(4) That this cover memorandum and enclosure containing information
be filed in 100-420468, the file for material furnished by General Trudeau.

(5) That a copy of this cover memorandum be placed in case file
of subjects, along with a copy of the summary of information on each particular
individual.

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Allegations of General Arthur S. Trudeau Re Infiltration of
Fabian Socialists into High Policy-making Areas of the
United States Government
Internal Security - C

DETAILS:

General Trudeau Material

General Trudeau furnished the Director with charts and memoranda purporting to substantiate charges that certain individuals in and out of Government were influencing the United States to take a soft policy against Soviet Russia and world communism. General Trudeau furnished the names of individuals, some allegedly with Fabian socialist leanings and possibly some with communist leanings, who, he stated, had penetrated certain policy-forming organs of our Government, including State Department, CIA, Operations Coordinating Board, Planning Control Group, and Planning Board, as well as academic research units at Harvard, Princeton, and Johns Hopkins Universities, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations which do research work for the Government.

Trudeau material furnished last names only on majority of individuals. Later, Colonel Earle L. Lerette, G-2, furnished limited additional identifying data.

Bureau files reflect that Colonel Lerette and a Lieutenant Colonel Phillip J. Corso, Operations Coordinating Board, associates of General Trudeau, disseminated information regarding Fabian socialist charges outside the Executive Branch and that G-2 did not handle the matter of Fabian socialists in a secure and prudent manner. (62-9798; 100-420468-5, 10, 11) As a result, Colonel Lerette was accused by CIA of releasing false and derogatory information about that agency.

Fabian Socialism

Fabian socialism had its origin with the Fabian Society in England in 1884, largely as the result of influence and teaching of an American, Professor Thomas Davidson. The end of Fabian socialism is the elimination of private ownership as an exclusive means of production and the substitution of state or social ownership of the means of production; hence, socialism. The name Fabian was derived from a Roman general, Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, who became famous by his military tactics of avoiding direct battles, resorting to deliberate procrastination, and using delaying procedures

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Allegations of General Arthur S. Trudeau Re Infiltration of
Fabian Socialists into High Policy-making Areas of the
United States Government
Internal Security - C

during his defense of Rome against the attacks of Hannibal. The aim of Fabian socialism is to permeate every segment of society with socialistic ideas, words, attitudes, tendencies, and modes of thinking in order to gradually lay the foundation of a slow, steady, peaceful transformation of the social order from capitalism to socialism. The tactics of Fabian socialism include concessions, compromises, advances, avoidance of conflict, all of which are to be made with great patience.

CIA - G-2 Feud

General Trudeau was relieved in August, 1955, of his duties as Assistant Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, and as head of Army G-2, and was transferred to the Far East Command. General Trudeau's removal stemmed from charges by Allen Dulles, Director of CIA, who claimed that General Trudeau's dealings with top West German officials, including Dr. Heinz L. Krekler, West German Ambassador to the United States, and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, during the latter's visit to the United States in 1955, were prejudicial to United States intelligence efforts. General Trudeau was reportedly critical to Ambassador Krekler and Chancellor Adenauer regarding the West German intelligence organization headed by General Reinhard von Gehlen which had been subsidized by CIA.

[redacted] confidentially advised the Bureau on August 1, 1955, that CIA had evidence that General Trudeau, in his visits with Ambassador Krekler and Chancellor Adenauer, had violated the CIA and G-2 agreement on foreign espionage and counterespionage activities, and that CIA had protested to the White House.

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General Trudeau advised the Bureau on August 8, 1955, that in his visits with Ambassador Krekler and Chancellor Adenauer he had discussed nothing of an intelligence nature not already known. He admitted being at odds with CIA and stated that he believed CIA was attempting to gain complete control of the foreign intelligence field. He stated that if CIA accomplished its purpose, the military intelligence services might as well go out of business. (62-9790-2653, 2657, 2661, 2674, 2680)

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Allegations of General Arthur S. Trudeau Re Infiltration of
Fabian Socialists into High Policy-making Areas of the
United States Government
Internal Security - C

According to an article by John O'Donnell, newspaper columnist, in the New York Daily News, September 2, 1955, page 2, General Trudeau was "fired" by President Eisenhower at the personal request of Allen Dulles, Director of CIA. According to O'Donnell, Dulles complained that Trudeau had talked with Chancellor Adenauer, without notifying CIA, in order to lessen Adenauer's confidence in the "CIA-bankrolled setup" in Germany operated by Reinhard Gehlen.

File Reviews

An analysis of the allegations of General Trudeau required very detailed and extensive file reviews on names submitted by General Trudeau. As there was no urgency, this has been done from time to time by the Central Research Section, other work permitting.

Results

1. Over 5,500 references were reviewed in Bureau files on 122 names in charts and memoranda left with the Bureau by General Trudeau.
2. Three names were not identified in Bureau files, leaving a total of 119 names which were identified.
3. Identifiable derogatory information was found on 105 of the 119 individuals identified and is set forth in enclosure under separate captions.
4. Of the 105 individuals on whom identifiable derogatory information was found, 94 have been investigated by the Bureau under classifications of Atomic Energy Act, Voice of America, Loyalty of Government Employees, Security of Government Employees, CIA-Applicant, Special Inquiry-White House, Security Matter-C, Internal Security-R, and others. Results of investigations have been disseminated.
5. Proper dissemination has been made of identifiable derogatory information on the remaining individuals not investigated.

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Allegations of General Arthur S. Trudeau Re Infiltration of
Fabian Socialists into High Policy-making Areas of the
United States Government
Internal Security - C

6. Cases are pending on three subjects not now in Government employment. Cases on other individuals have been closed.

7. No attempt was made to verify present number of individuals still in Government because of the Director's instructions to remain out of G-2 and CIA feud. It was correctly assumed that inquiry would have aroused curiosity and questions in high policy-making Government circles.

Conclusions

1. FBI files do not contain any specific, concrete, and conclusive proof that the subjects are Fabian socialists as charged by General Trudeau.

2. FBI files do not contain any similar conclusive proof that the individuals named by General Trudeau have been and, in some instances, are influencing Government policy along Fabian socialist lines as charged by General Trudeau.

It is to be noted that Bureau files do not contain a record of day-to-day decisions of these individuals and do not set forth the part which they have played in policies formulated. There is no information in individual files regarding the decisions which General Trudeau has stated were influenced by individuals named.

3. Derogatory information is set forth in enclosure regarding individuals who appear to be identical with names on General Trudeau's list. Some reportedly regarded the Chinese communists as "agrarian reformers." Several reportedly suppressed information unfavorable to communist activities in Europe during and after World War II while serving in Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and G-2. Others reportedly minimized the Soviet threat or slanted reports in State Department. Several identified by Whittaker Chambers

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Allegations of General Arthur S. Trudeau Re Infiltration of
Fabian Socialists into High Policy-making Areas of the
United States Government
Internal Security - C

and Elizabeth T. Bentley, former self-admitted Soviet espionage agents, as participants in espionage activities in Washington, D. C., and New York, New York, in the mid 1930's and early 1940's. Several have been critical of the Bureau. Several alleged to be socialists; others "leftist" and "procommunist." Several reported as members, in the past, of organizations cited by the Attorney General under Executive Order 10450. Allegations generally name many individuals as questionable for strategic or sensitive Government employment.

4. Several were named by Louis Budenz, former Communist Party, USA, official, as being communists or under communist discipline.

Some of the sources of information used in the enclosure were closely associated with the individuals named and requested that their identities be concealed. Others expressed a willingness or unwillingness to testify in loyalty or court proceedings against individuals named. In order to indicate the desires of the source an (a) was placed after the names of sources who requested that their identities be concealed. A (b) was placed after the source's name when he was willing to testify. A (c) was used to indicate source not willing to testify.

(S) Information set forth in the enclosure from [redacted] should not be disseminated outside the Bureau.

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The following eight individuals, who appear to be identical with names furnished by General Trudeau, have been investigated by the Bureau with no identifiable derogatory information developed. Results of investigations have been disseminated.

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Allegations of General Arthur S. Trudeau Re Infiltration of
Fabian Socialists into High Policy-making Areas of the
United States Government
Internal Security - C

4. [redacted]
Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1954

5. [redacted]
European Recovery Program, 1947
Special Inquiry, 1955

6. [redacted]
Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1951

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(S) 7. [redacted]
Central Intelligence Agency-Applicant, 1949

8. [redacted]
Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1947

The following six individuals, who appear to be identical with names
furnished by General Trudeau have not been investigated by the Bureau. No
identifiable derogatory information was found in Bureau files on these individuals.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

[redacted]

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It was not possible to identify the following three names furnished by
General Trudeau. No first names were given.

(S) 1.
2.
3.

[redacted]

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Allegations of General Arthur S. Trudeau Re Infiltration of
Fabian Socialists into High Policy-making Areas of the
United States Government
Internal Security - C

The enclosure contains an Appendix setting forth the organizations and publications which have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450 or cited by congressional or state committees. The names of pertinent organizations and publications in the summaries have been marked by asterisks for citation in the Appendix.

It is interesting to note that this study does show the FBI was already aware of these subjects and had information on them long before General Trudeau submitted their names in connection with his charges of Fabian socialist infiltration into high policy-making areas of the Government.

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SUMMARIES OF PERTINENT INFORMATION
ON INDIVIDUALS NAMED IN GENERAL
TRUDEAU'S ALLEGATIONS RE FABIAN
SOCIALIST INFILTRATION OF HIGH
POLICY-MAKING AREAS OF UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

March 8, 1957

PAUL HENRY NITZE

Paul Henry Nitze appears to be identical with the Paul Nitze indicated in information furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Nitze was born January 16, 1907, at Amherst, Massachusetts. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1928 with an A. B. degree. Nitze was associated with various investment banking houses from 1928 through 1941 at which time he was president of Dillon, Read Company, New York. He has served with various Government departments in positions involving economic matters including the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, 1941-1942; the Board of Economic Warfare, 1942-1944; the Foreign Economic Administration in 1944; U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey, 1944-1945; and the Department of State from 1946 to 1953 when he was director of the State Department Planning Staff. Since 1953 Nitze has been president of the Foreign Service Educational Foundation which is affiliated with the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies. (116-152213-1, 11; Who's Who in America 1953-57; 82-86750-2276)

Unfavorable Information

[redacted] in 1940 stated that Nitze, at a small dinner party before the outbreak of the European war, was quoted as having stated that if either alternative should become necessary, Nitze would rather see America under the dictatorship of Hitler than under the British empire. [redacted] advised that Nitze expressed himself so forcefully, although not under the influence of drink, that a somewhat unpleasant impression was left with the others present. (62-60411-7X)

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James G. Forrestal, former Secretary of Defense, now deceased, advised in an investigation in 1940-1941 that he had known Nitze since 1929 and felt sure that he was still 100 percent American and neither pro-German nor pro-Nazi. Forrestal stated that he heard that sometime in 1940 Nitze had gotten into a discussion at a small dinner party regarding Hitler and his activities. Forrestal said that he understood that Nitze made the remark that the question was not all one-sided. Forrestal stated he was positive that Nitze did not mean to be pro-German, but merely meant that he knew that Germany was well organized and would not be defeated easily. (62-60411-9)

Forrestal stated that Nitze had stated that his uncle, Paul Hilken, was definitely pro-German. Nitze had stated that Paul Hilken had been associated with Hilken's father, Henry G. Hilken, as general agents of the

North German Lloyd Steamship Company in Baltimore, Maryland. Nitze had told Forrestal that Paul Hilken was reported to have been the payoff man in the Black Tom case and was active in sabotage and espionage activities during World War I. (62-80411-8)

The Washington Evening Star, January 15, 1960, carried a feature article on Paul Henry Nitze which related the sabotage activities on behalf of Germany in World War I by Nitze's uncle, Paul G. Hilken. (62-80411-A)

[redacted] in New York, N. Y., reported that Nitze was always pro-German in the sense that Nitze felt the Germans were doing a good job and he seemed to dislike the British. (62-80411-30)

[redacted]
[redacted] reported that in the Fall of 1933 while Professor and Mrs. Nitze were visiting Germany, Professor Nitze wrote a letter of congratulations to Hitler complimenting him on restoring order to Germany and ridding Germany of undesirable elements. (62-80411-30)

Passport records of the Department of State reflect that Paul Henry Nitze's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Hilken, was denied a passport in 1942 on the grounds that her grandfather was connected with German activities in the Baltimore area during World War I. (116-152213-4)

[redacted] of the Passport Division of the State Department, advised in 1952 that she did not have any information to substantiate her belief that Nitze was a communist. She said, however, that she felt that Nitze was "just a plain damn fool." (121-38860)

Favorable Information

Professional associations, acquaintances, and former co-workers have stated that Nitze is a loyal American citizen.

Other Information

Nitze was investigated by the Bureau in 1946 under Special Inquiry-Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, and in 1948 under Atomic Energy Act-Applicant. Results disseminated.

APPENDIX

ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS MENTIONED IN TEXT WHICH HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 10450 OR CITED BY CONGRESSIONAL OR STATE COMMITTEES

The names of organizations and publications in the summaries which were marked by asterisk for citation in the Appendix are listed below.

Those organizations or publications cited by congressional or state committees are listed in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., January 2, 1957. Those cited only by the committees have been identified in the following list by the page number on which the citations appear in the Guide.

Those designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450 have been identified with the notation (Executive Order 10450).

Abraham Lincoln Brigade (Executive Order 10450)

Amerasia (Guide, p. 99)

American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom (Guide, p. 7)

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (Executive Order 10450)

American Friends of Spanish Democracy (Guide, p. 10)

American Friends of the Chinese People (Guide, p. 10)

American League Against War and Fascism (Executive Order 10450)

American League for Peace and Democracy (Executive Order 10450)

American Labor Party (Guide, p. 11)

American Peace Mobilization (Executive Order 10450)

American Russian Institute (Executive Order 10450)

American Slav Congress (Executive Order 10450)

American Student Union (Guide, p. 18)

American Youth for a Free World (Guide, p. 19)

American Youth for Democracy (Executive Order 10450)

China Aid Council (Guide, p. 24)

China Today (Guide, p. 99)

Civil Rights Congress (Executive Order 10450)

Civil Rights Federation (Guide, pp. 26, 56)

Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy (Executive Order 10450)

Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime (Fourth Report Un-American Activities in California, 1948, Communist Front Organizations, Report of Joint Fact-Finding Committee to the 1948 Regular California Legislature, Sacramento, 1948, p. 168)

Committee of One Thousand (Guide, p. 118)

Committee to Defend America by Keeping out of War (Guide, p. 29)

Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas (Executive Order 10450)

Communist Party, USA (Executive Order 10450)

Communist Political Association (Executive Order 10450)

Congress of American Women (Executive Order 10450)

Consumers Union (Guide, p. 141)

Coordinating Committee to Lift the (Spanish) Embargo (Guide, p. 35)

Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (Guide, p. 44)

Industrial Workers of the World (Executive Order 10450)

Institute of Pacific Relations (Guide, p. 45)

International Juridical Association (Guide, p. 46)

International Labor Defense (Executive Order 10450)

Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (Executive Order 10450)

League of American Writers (Executive Order 10450)

League of Women Shoppers (Guide, p. 53)

Morning Freiheit (Guide, p. 104)

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (Executive Order 10450)

National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (Guide, p. 61)

National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights (Guide, p. 62)

National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (Executive Order 10450)

National Free Browder Congress (Guide, p. 63)

(Guide, p. 64)

OTHER court order

North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy (Executive Order 10450)

Open Road (Fourth Report Un-American Activities in California, 1948, Communist Front Organizations, Report of Joint Fact-Finding Committee to the 1948 Regular California Legislature, Sacramento, 1948, pp. 336, 341)

Science and Society (Guide, p. 108)

Socialist Workers Party (Executive Order 10450)

Southern Conference for Human Welfare (Guide, p. 81)

Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign (Guide, p. 81)

United American Spanish Aid Committee (Executive Order 10450)

Washington Bookshop Association (Executive Order 10450)

Washington Committee for Democratic Action (Executive Order 10450)

Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy (Guide, p. 90)

Women's International Democratic Federation (Guide, p. 91)

Young Communist League (Executive Order 10450)

121 - 38806 - 7

Korth Quits Navy Post, Nitze to Succeed Him

By GARNETT D. HORNER
Star Staff Writer

The resignation of Fred Korth as Secretary of the Navy was announced by President Kennedy today.

At the same time, the President said he intends to appoint Paul H. Nitze, now Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, to succeed Mr. Korth.

Mr. Nitze will be replaced by William P. Bundy, now serving as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

Carrier Decision Delayed

Earlier last week, Mr. Korth persuaded Secretary of Defense McNamara to delay a decision against placing nuclear-power plants in planned supercarriers. Mr. McNamara agreed to delay the decision so Mr. Korth could present additional arguments in favor of nuclear engines for the carriers.

There was no indication in the exchange of letters between Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Korth that the policy dispute between the Navy and Secretary McNamara was a factor in Mr. Korth's resignation.

White House sources also said there was no connection between the resignation and the controversial TFX fighter plane contract.

The retiring Navy Secretary, who was a Texas banker before his appointment in late 1961, was questioned closely by Senate investigators about the propriety of his actions in connection with the award of the TFX contract to the General Dynamics Corp., which was borrower from his bank.

Mr. Korth submitted his res-



PAUL H. NITZE

—Associated Press Photo

ignation to the President in a letter dated last Friday. He said he was resigning "so that I may return to private business and attend to my pressing private affairs."

He asked that his resignation be made effective on November 1.

Pierre Salinger, White House Press Secretary, said Mr. Korth entered the naval hospital at Bethesda last night for an ear operation. He is expected to be hospitalized about a week.

Mr. Salinger did not indicate whether the need for surgery was a factor in Mr. Korth's resignation.

Mr. Korth could not be reached immediately for comment. An aide said the surgery was minor and would be performed tomorrow.

Addressing him as "Dear Fred," the President accepted Mr. Korth's resignation in a letter praising his "real contribution to the advancement of United States' national security interests." The President's letter omitted the usual expression of regret in accepting such a resignation.

Reorganization Praised

Mr. Kennedy, however, singled out, for particular praise Mr. Korth's reorganization of the Navy Department, which he said resulted "in far-reaching improvements in Navy readiness and management." the new accounting he established for expendable ammunition

tion, among steps taken to improve the quality of education in the Naval Academy and "untiring efforts in behalf of the recently enacted military pay bill."

Mr. Nitze, 56, has been serving as assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, with Mr. Bundy as his deputy, since the beginning of the Kennedy Administration.

Mr. Nitze has a long history of Government service. He served in the State Department from 1946 to 1953, the last three years as director of the policy planning staff.

From 1953 until 1961, Mr. Nitze was president of the Foreign Service Educational Foundation.

He first entered Government service in 1942, when he left a position as vice president of Dillon, Read & Co., investment bankers, to become financial director of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Other Government Service

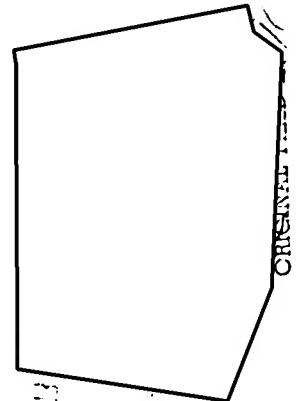
From 1944 to 1946, he served as vice chairman of the United States Strategic Bombing Survey, for which service he was awarded the Medal for Merit by President Truman.

Mr. Nitze, 46, practiced law here from 1947 to 1951, when he became a member of the Board of National Estimates of the Central Intelligence Agency. He left that position to become Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs in 1961.

Another change in the high command at the Pentagon is anticipated soon. Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell L. Gilpatric has made known that he plans to return to private life. But White House officials said today no time has been set for his resignation.

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

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The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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